Mario Holzner

GSIM Measurement of the Costs of Protection in Southeast Europe

The wiiw Balkan Observatory

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About

Shortly after the end of the Kosovo war, the last of the Yugoslav dissolution wars, the Balkan Reconstruction Observatory was set up jointly by the Hellenic Observatory, the Centre for the Study of Global Governance, both institutes at the London School of Economics (LSE), and the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw). A brainstorming meeting on Reconstruction and Regional Co-operation in the Balkans was held in Vouliagmeni on 8-10 July 1999, covering the issues of security, democratisation, economic reconstruction and the role of civil society. It was attended by academics and policy makers from all the countries in the region, from a number of EU countries, from the European Commission, the USA and Russia. Based on ideas and discussions generated at this meeting, a policy paper on Balkan Reconstruction and European Integration was the product of a collaborative effort by the two LSE institutes and the wiiw. The paper was presented at a follow-up meeting on Reconstruction and Integration in Southeast Europe in Vienna on 12-13 November 1999, which focused on the economic aspects of the process of reconstruction in the Balkans. It is this policy paper that became the very first Working Paper of the wiiw Balkan Observatory Working Papers series. The Working Papers are published online at www.balkan-observatory.net, the internet portal of the wiiw Balkan Observatory. It is a portal for research and communication in relation to economic developments in Southeast Europe maintained by the wiiw since 1999. Since 2000 it also serves as a forum for the Global Development Network Southeast Europe (GDN-SEE) project, which is based on an initiative by The World Bank with financial support from the Austrian Ministry of Finance and the Oesterreichische Nationalbank. The purpose of the GDN-SEE project is the creation of research networks throughout Southeast Europe in order to enhance the economic research capacity in Southeast Europe, to build new research capacities by mobilising young researchers, to promote knowledge transfer into the region, to facilitate networking between researchers within the region, and to assist in securing knowledge transfer from researchers to policy makers. The wiiw Balkan Observatory Working Papers series is one way to achieve these objectives.

The wiiw Balkan Observatory

Measuring Costs of Protection

The objective of the project was to analyse quantitatively the costs of current protection in the Southeast European region or, to put it the other way around, to assess the potential benefits of liberalisation in the Balkans. In this way, the study was designed to be able to estimate the intra-regional gains and losses from breaking up fragmented structures and to show the policy implications that arise from this for each of the Balkan countries and the EU in the light of bilateral free trade agreements.

For additional information see www.balkan-observatory.net, www.wiiw.ac.at and www.oenb.at

Contents

Abstract

In this paper, the global simulation model (GSIM) by Francois and Hall (2003) for the analysis of global, regional and unilateral trade policy changes was applied to the countries of Southeast Europe in order to measure the costs of protection in the region. The model is a multiregion, imperfect substitutes model of world trade employing a partial equilibrium approach. After using regional data on trade and initial and final tariffs (a '2020 SEE-EU-accession and world-wide-tariff-reduction' scenario was assumed) and elasticities, the following output is being estimated: trade effects, welfare effects (producer surplus, consumer surplus and change in tariff revenue) and price and output changes. As expected, most of the changes in net welfare after a full liberalization of trade in the Balkans and between Southeast Europe and the EU are likely to emerge in those sectors where the SEE countries have specialized and protection is strong: agriculture, food processing and the textiles industry. For many of the SEE countries, trade liberalization will lead to a substantial loss of tariff revenues. However, this should be outweighed by an even stronger increase of consumer surplus due to substantially reduced consumer prices. The overall consumer surplus for the Balkans is estimated at more than USD 5 billion or 4% of 2002 GDP as against an overall SEE loss of tariff revenues of approximately USD 2 billion or about 1.6% of 2002 GDP.

Mario Holzner

GSIM Measurement of the Costs of Protection in Southeast Europe

1 Introduction[1]

As Southeastern Europe (SEE) is a very fragmented region, an important question to ask is, 'Are the Balkans an economic region?' (see Gligorov, 2001). There are two aspects to this question: 'Are the Balkans an economic region now?', and 'Are they going to be an economic region in the future?'

The current level of regional integration can be illustrated by the level of intra-regional trade. Table 1 shows how important the Balkan countries are to each other as trading partners in % of their total imports in the year 2002.

Table 1

South East European trade: Imports as % of total (2002)

of:	ALB	B&H	BUL	CRO	MAC	ROM	S&M	SLO	EU
from:									
Albania		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0		0.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	3.9	0.5	0.0
Bulgaria	2.9	0.3		0.1	6.9	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.1
Croatia	1.3	21.5	0.2		3.2	0.0	2.9	3.5	0.1
Macedonia	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6		0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0
Romania	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.7		3.1	0.8	0.4
Serbia & Montenegro	0.0	9.3	0.3	0.5	10.3	0.2		0.4	0.1
Slovenia	0.8	13.4	0.6	7.8	6.4	0.4	4.2		0.3
European Union	77.6	39.0	50.5	55.5	53.0	63.9	52.0	73.7	
SEE-7	6.1	32.0	2.8	3.2	21.4	1.3	15.3	5.7	0.8
CEE-5	2.9	24.4	5.2	15.6	10.2	8.5	9.5	7.6	4.0
Total, USD billion	**1.4**	**3.6**	**7.8**	**10.5**	**2.0**	**18.6**	**6.0**	**11.4**	**2321.8**

Note: All imports: c.i.f

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Bank of Albania, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Serbia and Montenegro Statistical Office.

From the point of view of gravity models, that analyse potential trade levels by giving a simple and clear benchmark based on economic size and geographical distance, some

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trade levels in southeast Europe are unnaturally high or unnaturally low (see Christie, 2002). Take for example, the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) in Table 1: it has the highest share of around 30% of its imports from the region that is here indicated as SEE-7 (including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro). Still, most of these imports are stemming from only two of the SEE-7 countries, namely from Croatia (21,5%) and Serbia and Montenegro (9,3%). This very selective form of economic integration is based strongly on political fragmentation ('Intra-ethnic Trade'). For instance, the 'Bosnian-Croatian Federation' is mostly oriented towards Croatia, while the other entity, 'Republika Srpska', is almost exclusively connected to Serbia and Montenegro.

However, for many SEE countries the other countries in the region are not important trading partners at all. In Table 1 many zeros or near zeros can be observed. They do not always represent an absolute absence of trade but rather levels that are so low that they are not worth mentioning. In this context, Romania is the most extreme example. It literally has hardly any imports from other SEE countries, except some from Bulgaria (0.9%). Almost two thirds of the Romanian imports are originating from the EU. In comparison, the Central and East European (CEE) countries tend to trade a lot with the EU too, however, they have also a significant intra regional (CEE) share of trade. In terms of intra regional imports, more than half of the SEE countries have a significantly lower share than the least regionally integrated CEE country in 2002, which was Poland with only 6.3% of its imports stemming from other CEE countries.

Historical factors play a significant role both in the persistence of some trade between the former Yugoslav states and in its absence as well as in low trade integration with other SEE countries due to political and economic divisions in the previous, cold war period. These considerations suggest that, given the current level of regional integration as reflected in the trade flows, Southeastern Europe as an economic region is practically non-existent. Intra-regional trade flows are low and most of the trade is conducted with the non-Balkan countries. The region neither creates trade nor does it divert trade from other regions to intra-regional trade (see Gligorov, 2001).

In order to further analyse the current situation in SEE and in the perspective of future regional integration of the Balkans, it is of great importance to realize some of the economic (and policy) factors that influence the situation and future developments. This region, from a trade policy point of view, is a highly fragmented region with many barriers. Though most of the SEE countries already signed bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs), it will take some time till all of these agreements are implemented (please find a list of SEE FTAs in the Appendix). Some of these bilateral agreements are asymmetrical (e.g. the trade agreement between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, foresees zero tariffs for Bosnian exports to Croatia but still some tariffs for Croatian exports to Bosnia). Thus, the

quantification with the help of model estimations could have an impact on the discussion of the effects of these free trade agreements, particularly in the current circumstances when EU policy tries to influence economic integration in the Balkans.

Therefore, this paper shall try to analyse quantitatively the costs of current protection in the region or, to put it the other way around, to assess the potential benefits of full trade liberalization in the Balkans. In this way, the study is designed to be able to estimate the intra-regional gains and losses from breaking up fragmented structures and to show the policy implications that arise from this for each of the Balkan countries and the EU in the light of bilateral free trade agreements.

The countries analysed in this context are the SEE-7 (including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro), Slovenia and the EU. Though Slovenia is usually categorized as a CEE country (and is an EU member country by May 2004) it shall be included in the analysis because of its past as a republic of former Yugoslavia and because of the fact that it is economically more integrated in Southeastern Europe than some of the other countries in the region. The EU as the main trading partner of the SEE countries is included as well.

The analysis shall be conducted on the 2-digit ISIC Rev. 3.1 (International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, which at the 2 digit level is identical to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, NACE Rev. 1.1) industry level in order to assess in detail the costs of protection in South Eastern Europe. The study shall focus on the industries which are well known in the countries for being among the most protected and important sectors of the country. Certainly, attention should be drawn to those sectors where the SEE countries have specialized in trade.

A structural examination of SEE economies in terms of patterns of trade specialization can help to reveal these sectors. In the following we use two taxonomic classifications of industry clusters which have recently been used in the EU-wide assessment of competitiveness (more recently, this classification has also been used to analyse competitiveness of CEE economies; for this see Havlik et al., 2003).

The first taxonomy clusters industries – at the 3-digit NACE level – in terms of factor intensity and a number of industrial organization criteria (for details on this classification, see Peneder, 2001), while the second taxonomy groups industries by the relative demands for low, medium and high skilled labour. Figs. 1a-e and 2a-d examine the SEE and the CEE economies (in these figures CEE-8 refers to the CEE-5 + 3 Baltic states) manufacturing export structures to the European Union markets (the EU-15 market) in

Technology-driven industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ■2002
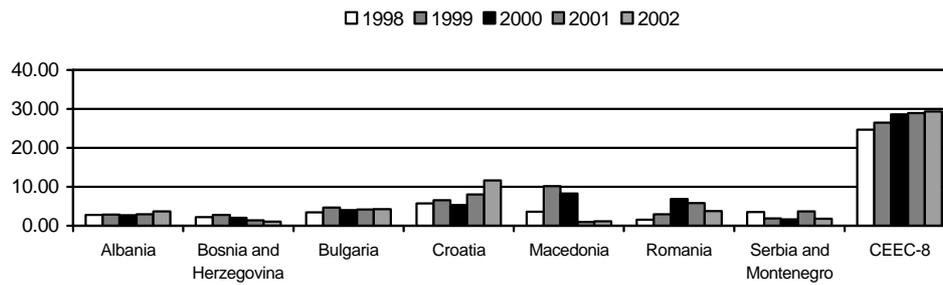
Fig. 1b   **Marketing-driven industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU**

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ■2002
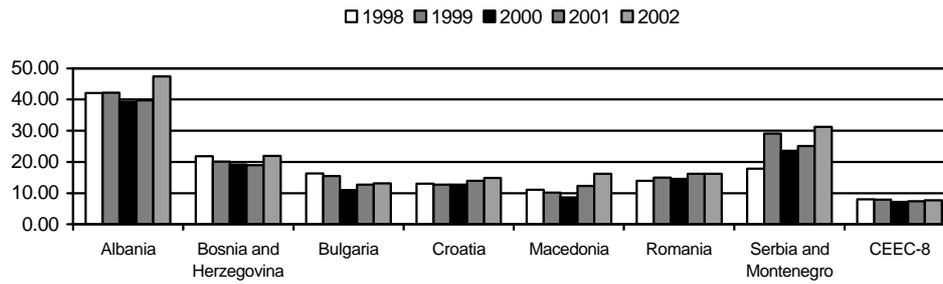
Fig. 1c   **Capital-intensive industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU**

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ■2002
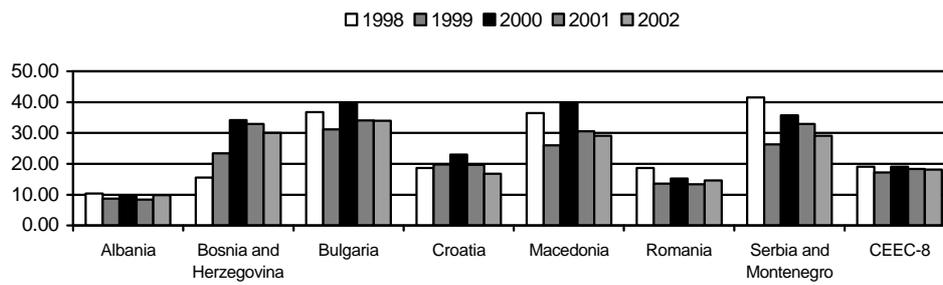
Fig. 1d   **Labour-intensive industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU**

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ■2002
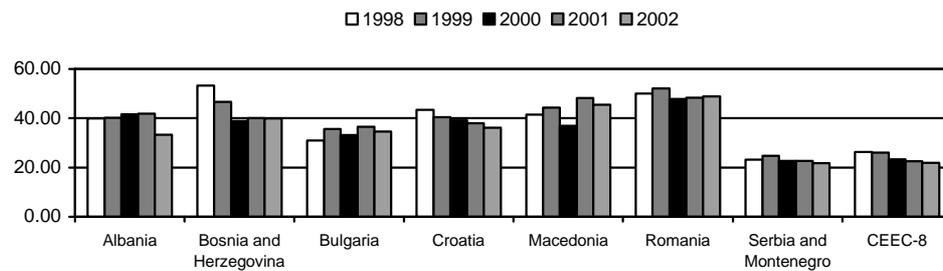
Fig. 1e   **Mainstream industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU**
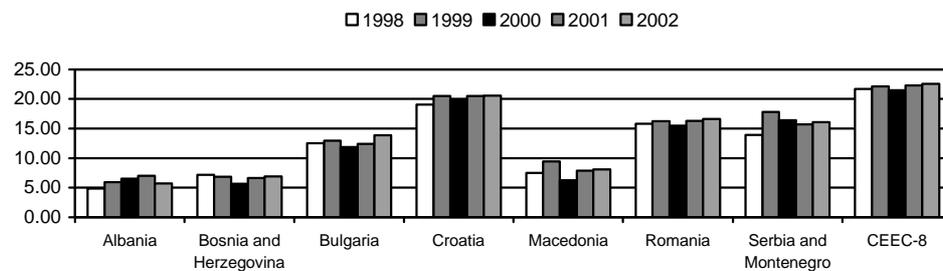
☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ■2002

High-skill industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ☐2002
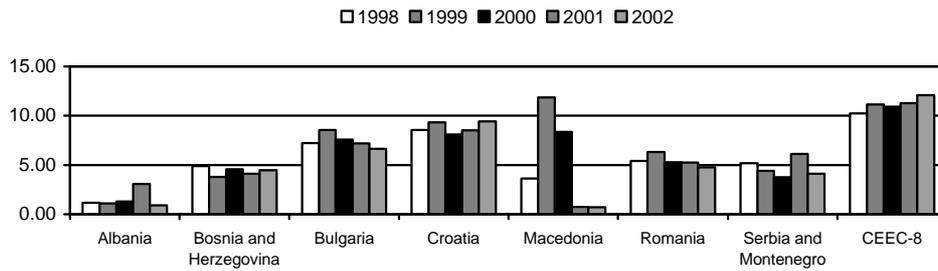
Medium-skill/white-collar worker industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ☐2002
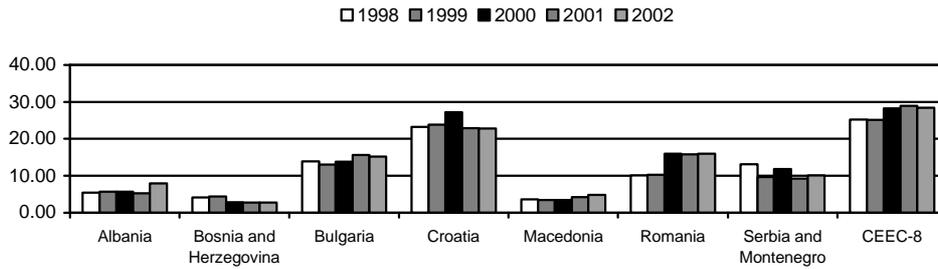
Medium-skill/blue-collar worker industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ☐2002

Low-skill industries, as % of total manufacturing exports to the EU

☐1998 ☐1999 ■2000 ☐2001 ☐2002
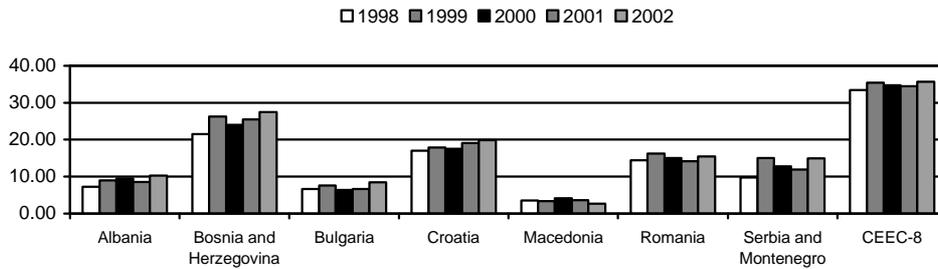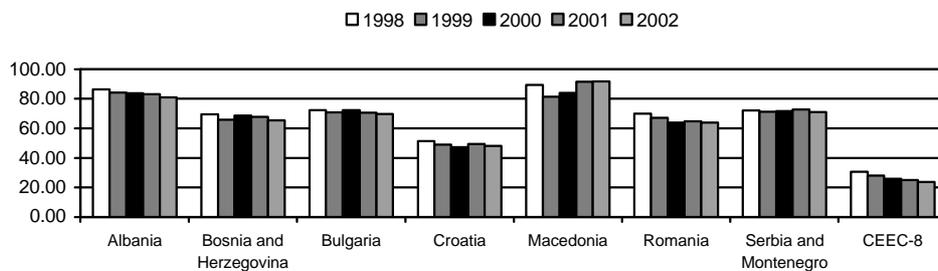
terms of these two taxonomies: the analysis shows in which industry clusters a country shows relatively high or low shares in its exports to the EU-15 markets. The comparison is quite revealing.

Figs. 1a-e show the export structures with respect to the first taxonomy. In the CEE countries, a trend of increasing shares of technology-driven exports (e.g. motor vehicles, optical instruments, TV, radio and recording apparatus, computers, pharmaceuticals, pesticides), close to 30% of total manufacturing exports, to the EU can be observed. For

most SEE countries, this figure is much lower at around 5% and without an observable clear trend (note that sporadic high technology-driven exports in Macedonia are assumed to stem from repair of aircraft). An opposite picture is given with exports of marketing driven industries (including food processing industries, beverages, tobacco products, leather, luggage and footwear industry). Here, the CEE countries are well below 10%, while most SEE countries are well above 10%, with Albania even exporting around 40%-50% in this category. The picture of exports of capital-intensive industries (e.g. paper, refined petroleum, basic chemicals, cement, basic iron and steel) is mixed. Shares of exports in labour-intensive industries (including industries such as for example: textile industry, fur, wood industry, bricks, machine tools, ships, railways) show the relatively great importance of these products in SEE exports. Most SEE countries export around 40% of total manufacturing exports to the EU in this group of products. Mainstream industries (including various types of machinery products, weapons, lamps, batteries, cables, tubes, glass, plastic, paints) provide for about 20% of CEE exports, a value that was also reached by Croatia in the last years. Here, the values for the other SEE countries range approximately between 5% and 15%.

Figs. 2a-d show the export structures with respect to the second taxonomy. In general, compared to the CEE countries, SEE countries tend to have lower shares of high skill industries in total manufacturing exports to the EU, but significantly higher shares of low-skill industries exports. For all the SEE countries, with the exception of Croatia, low-skill industry exports make up well above 60% of their total manufacturing exports to the EU.

Thus, for the purposes of the study, especially marketing driven and labour intensive and low skill and medium skill/blue collar industries as for example the food processing, leather, footwear, textile and wood industries shall be examined. This shall be done with the help of a modelling strategy for the partial equilibrium analysis of trade policy changes at the industry level developed by Francois and Hall (2003).

2   The model

The model that will be applied in this study is the global simulation model (GSIM) for the analysis of global, regional, and unilateral trade policy changes by Francois and Hall (2003)[2]. The model is a multiregion, imperfect substitutes model of world trade employing a partial equilibrium approach.

Using a fully-fledged general equilibrium model (which would have to include a full endogenization of income and expenditure levels across the region) would be a too

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[2]   The GSIM model can be downloaded, implemented in an Excel spreadsheet, from Joseph Francois' Homepage at: http://www.intereconomics.com/handbook/Models/Index.htm

ambitious task for this project, especially given the short period in which the SEE region has settled to an economic region without major military-political conflicts with its impact on data availability and behavioural stability. However, the partial equilibrium approach implies also some useful advantages because it allows for a relatively rapid and transparent analysis of a wide range of commercial policy issues with a minimum of data and computational requirements.

Having the limitations of the partial equilibrium approach in mind, useful insights can be drawn with regard to relatively complex, multi-country trade policy changes at the industry level. The results of the GSIM allow the assessment of importer and exporter effects related to tariff revenues, exporter (producer) surplus, and importer (consumer) surplus.

The model requires the input of a bilateral trade matrix at world prices, an initial matrix of bilateral import tariffs in *ad valorem* form, a final matrix of bilateral import tariffs in *ad valorem* form, export supply elasticities, aggregate import demand elasticities and elasticities of substitution. Using additional data, domestic production effects can also be fit into the framework. For a more detailed description of the model see Francois and Hall (2003).

3   The data

The data required for running the GSIM model are thus detailed tariff (as well as subsidies, if existing) and trade data (including data for trade with self, i.e. production less exports) as well as estimates of demand, supply and substitution elasticities. The data on applied SEE tariff rates by industries and countries (see appendix) as well as most of the regional trade data were collected by regional partners[3] from the official sources. For a detailed description of protectionist structures in the individual SEE countries see the respective country papers written by the regional partners within the framework of this project. Data on EU bound rate Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariffs obtained from the World Trade Organization (WTO)[4] are used in our study to reflect the protection of the EU against the

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[3]   The author would like to express his gratitude to Julia Dhimitri, Institute for Contemporary Studies, Tirana; Adnan Efendic, University of Sarajevo; Krešimir Jurlin, Institute for International Relations, Zagreb; Boris Majcen, Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana; Mariella Nenova, Bulgarian National Bank, Sofia; Vanco Uzunov, University Ss. 'Kiril & Metodij', Skopje; Liviu Voinea, Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest; and Miroslav Zdravkovic, National Bank of Serbia, Belgrade, for their efforts.

[4]   The WTO provides bound rates MFN tariff data for all member states listed in documents called 'schedules of concessions'. For trade in goods in general, these consist of maximum tariff levels. In the case of the EU the bound rate is almost identical to the actually applied tariff rates. This data can be downloaded from the WTO web page: http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/schedules_e/goods_schedules_e.htm

'rest of the world' (besides the eight SEE countries). WTO data[5] were also used to estimate (in a simplistic way) the mean MFN tariff protection of the rest of the world (all WTO member countries except the eight SEE countries and the EU). Remaining trade data were collected from the UN COMTRADE database (United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database) via the WIFO (Austrian Institute of Economic Research) Economic Database.

In general, tariff and trade data were converted from the 6-digit HS 2002 (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2002) product classification to the 4-digit ISIC Rev. 3.1 4-digit industry classification and then aggregated to the 2- digit ISIC Rev. 3.1 level. Though part of the information is lost due to missing correspondence, the advantage is that this allows a differentiated analysis of about 30 different industries instead of around 100 different product groups.

Tariff and trade data used in the model generally stem from the year 2002[6] because of limited availability of 2003 trade data at the necessary disaggregated level. However, tariff data for Croatia and Romania are from 2003 because of limited availability of 2002 data in a usable data format. In the case of Romania the differences are not very significant; agricultural tariffs in particular were slightly lower in 2003 as compared to 2002. The Romanian tariff data show the situation as of the beginning of the year 2003. At that time Romania applied the MFN tariffs for all countries in the region except against the CEFTA (Central European Free Trade Agreement) members Bulgaria and Slovenia. Reduced tariffs were also in force against the EU according to the European Agreement on Association (EAA). In the case of Croatia the differences are somewhat larger. There was

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[5]   In the World Trade Report 2003 (WTO 2003) Appendix Table IIB.5   supplies MFN statutory applied tariffs for agricultural products and Appendix Table IIB.7 supplies MFN applied tariffs for non-agricultural products for several industries. The data in Table IIB.7 was converted to the ISIC Rev.3.1. 2 digit level in the following correspondence, whereby the first numbers always relate to the classification used by WTO (2003) and the following numbers in brackets reflect the ISIC Rev.3.1. 2 digit codes: 01 (02,20,21,22,36); 02 (17,18); 03 (19,25); 04 (12,13,27,28); 05 (24,74); 06 (34,35); 07 (29,30); 08 (31,32); 09 (10,14,26); 10 (33,40,72,92); 11(05); 12-23 (01,15,16,93); 97 (11,23). It has to be noted that this is not an official and precise correspondence and that it has a lot of exceptions. The World Trade Report 2003 (WTO 2003) and the Appendix tables can be downloaded from:
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres03_e/pr348_e.htm

[6]   Albanian tariff data reflects the situation at the end of the year 2002 with the FTA with Macedonia in force, while the MFN rates were applied to the imports from all the other countries in the region including the EU. Similarly, tariff data for Bosnia and Herzegovina reflects the situation at the end of the year 2002 when MFN rates were applied to imports from the EU, Albania, Bulgaria and Romania. Bosnian imports from Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia were treated according to the FTAs. In 2002 Bulgaria applied the MFN rates against Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro and a reduced (70%) MFN rate against Albania. FTAs were in force with Croatia and Macedonia, imports from the EU were treated according to the Europe Agreement and Romanian and Slovenian imports according to the CEFTA treaties. Again, Macedonian 2002 tariff data is end of the period data. At that time Macedonia had SAA tariffs against the EU, FTAs with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia. MFN tariffs were only applied to imports from Romania. End of the period 2002 tariff data for Serbia and Montenegro displays MFN rates for imports from the EU and the countries in the region with the exception of the FTA 0 rates with regard to imports from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. The tariff data for Slovenia corresponds also to the end of 2002 and includes MFN tariffs for Albania and Serbia and Montenegro, EAA tariffs for imports from the EU, CEFTA tariffs for Bulgaria and Romania and FTA rates for imports from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia.

a slight lowering of the MFN tariffs. There was also further liberalization for sensitive products imported from the EU according to the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA). In 2003 Croatia became a member of the CEFTA. The CEFTA agreements were applied from the beginning of March 2003. This had as a consequence the implementation of a FTA with Romania while the trade with the other CEFTA member states (in our group of countries these are Bulgaria and Slovenia) was further liberalized in a few agricultural products, but only slightly. From 1 June 2003 the FTA between Albania and Croatia was applied as well. Thus, the tariff data for Croatia reflect the situation as of the end of the year 2003. Before that, Croatia had already a FTA with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia. For imports from Serbia and Montenegro the MFN tariff was applied.

Another limitation is the fact that the tariff data include in many cases only the simple average of *ad valorem* tariffs over the tariff lines. Specific tariffs were often not included in the database. Similarly non-tariff barriers (NTBs) such as quotas were not included. This is especially a problem in the case of the EU data on protection from imports from the SEE region. In 2000, the EU granted Autonomous Trade Concessions (ATCs) to the five 'West-Balkan' countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro, liberalizing 95% of their exports to the EU. The remaining barriers are tariff quotas on imports of wine, baby beef and certain fishery products and some NTB's in the textile industry. Similarly, most customs duties on EU imports from the EAA countries Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia were eliminated as of 1 January 2002. But trade barriers have remained, in particular in several agro-industrial products, in the form of specific tariffs. For the purpose of this study, EU tariffs against the countries of the SEE region were assumed to be zero with the exception of imports from Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia. For these three countries *ad valorem* equivalents of *ad valorem* tariff plus specific tariff year 2000 (latest year available) data for agro-industrial products of HS lines 01-24 were applied. These tariff equivalents were calculated with the help of the TARAGRO-Software by Gallezot and Harel (2002). For a more detailed description of these data see Lukas and Pöschl (2003), pp. 281f. Certainly these year 2000 *ad valorem* tariffs are considerably higher than those for 2002. However, the consideration was to include these data into the analysis rather than disregarding it altogether due to the fact that some of the EU protection is still existing against these three countries.

Also in the case of Slovenia and Croatia a special effort was undertaken by the regional partners. For both countries, the tariff database includes data on specific tariffs. *Ad valorem* equivalents have been estimated using data of the unit values of imports. Moreover, in the case of Croatia, it was also tried to incorporate tariff quotas into the database by assuming half of the reduction (between the lower and the higher rate) to apply to all imports of that product, while for the imports from the EU the rate of the tariff quota up to a 50% reduction was assumed to apply to all the EU imports of that product because these quotas are assumed to be substantial.

In addition to the above, a major non-tariff barrier was included in the dataset for the agricultural sector (01, ISIC Rev. 3.1). Here it was tried to calculate an *ad valorem* figure for agricultural production subsidies based on the OECD methodology in this field of research. In most cases this indicator was calculated using OECD data on Producer Support Estimate (PSE) less Market Price Support (MPS).[7] Where OECD data were not available, local state aid and production data were used.[8] The estimated *ad valorem* figures for agricultural production subsidies range from 0.1% for Albania to 15.5% for the EU. Subsidies for the other sectors were disregarded due to the fact that exhaustive and uniform data for all the analysed countries were not available. Furthermore, most of the countries in the region do not have the financial means to subsidize other sectors anyway.

Though it was initially intended to include various other *ad valorem* estimates of NTBs for the countries in the region in addition to the above, it turned out that according to the regional research partners not that many NTBs actually exist in SEE. Those NTBs existing seem to be to a lesser extent due to protectionist behaviour but rather exist for the sake of financing e.g. university institutes which issue licences for certain goods. In any case it was not feasible to estimate consistent *ad valorem* figures for the various NTBs across the region. Even a transformation of border waiting times into *ad valorem* tariff rates did not seem to make much sense. Wolfensohn (2003) claims that reducing port and customs transit times by one day has nearly the same value as reducing tariffs by 1%. However, it turned out that border clearance times in the Balkans in 2002 ranged around a few hours on average only (see TTFSE 2003).

The data on imports to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia were provided by the regional partners and correspond to the year 2002. For Bulgarian, EU and 'Rest of the World' (ROW) imports, 2001 COMTRADE data had to be used. Romanian 2002 trade data were taken from the same source.

With regard to trade with self (gross output less exports) it was tried to estimate output figures for the 2-digit NACE categories of the Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Manufacturing sectors. In some cases rather aggregated gross output data from the National Accounts were available (Albania 2002, Bosnia and Herzegovina 2002, Bulgaria 2001, EU 2001, Macedonia 2001, Slovenia 2002). Here the data were disaggregated by using the export shares in the respective 2-digit sectors. For Croatia (2000 and 2001 data were extrapolated to fit the year 2002), Romania (2001), the ROW (1999, 2000 and 2001

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[7]   MPS includes the estimated effects of tariff protection too and has therefore to be excluded from PSE.

[8]   2002 data for ad valorem agricultural production subsidies (PSE-MPS) for the EU (15.5%) and the ROW (11.5%) was obtained from OECD (2003). In the case of the ROW data an average of the OECD countries was used. Similar 2001 data for Bulgaria (0.3%), Romania (2.5%) and Slovenia (12.1%) stems from OECD (2002), while for Albania (2001, 0.1%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2002, 9.7%), Croatia (2001, 12.0%), Macedonia (2002, 2.4%) and Serbia and Montenegro (2002, 1.5%) local subsidies data from the Ministries of Finance was used together with national accounts output data.

data for 126 countries of the world from the UNIDO 2003 Industrial Statistics Database) and Serbia and Montenegro (2001 Gross Material Product and Private Output data) disaggregated output data were available.

The export supply elasticity (1.5), aggregate import demand elasticity (-1.25) and the elasticity of substitution (5) were adopted from Francois and Hall (2003) for all SEE countries and products. In the case of the EU and the ROW an 'infinite' export supply elasticity (9999999) was assumed. This flattens out the supply curves and is in line with a small vs. large country assumption. These are certainly very simplifying assumptions. However, due to scarce data in the region it would be next to impossible to estimate 'true' elasticities. It could be thought of employing average elasticities such as e.g. described in 22 industry studies by Messerlin (2001). There, especially the elasticities of substitution seem to be in general much lower than 5. However, in the literature an elasticity of substitution of 5 is used quite often (see also Fujita, Krugman and Venables, 2000).

4   The results

After feeding the model step by step with the initial bilateral trade matrix (including trade with self), at world prices, the initial matrix of bilateral import tariffs in *ad valorem* form, the final matrix of bilateral import tariffs in *ad valorem* form and the elasticities, the following output is being estimated: trade effects, welfare effects (producer surplus, consumer surplus and change in tariff revenue) and price and output changes. This task was done for 30 industries in the categories of Agriculture, hunting and forestry (ISIC A : 01-02), Fishing (ISIC B: 05), Mining and quarrying (ISIC C: 10-14) and Manufacturing (ISIC D: 15-36). A full liberalization of trade among the SEE countries and between the SEE and the EU countries was assumed, whereas EU tariffs against the rest of the world as well as the tariff protection of the rest of the world were assumed to be halved with the SEE countries taking over the halved EU tariff against the ROW – a '2020 SEE-EU-accession and world-wide-tariff-reduction' scenario. In the case of the unprocessed agricultural industry (ISIC 01) it was assumed that the subsidies of all the SEE countries and the ROW converge to the 2002 EU level.

In general it can be said that the overall net welfare effects of a full liberalization within the Balkans and in SEE-EU trade remain relatively modest. Table 2 shows the overall total welfare effects in 1000 USD and relates them to the GDP of the single countries. The aggregates presented in this research are calculated as the sum of the estimates for all the analysed industries.

Table 2

Summary of total liberalization effects ('2002-2020')

welfare effects, in 1000 USD

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D
ROW	-14	106080017	-83248462	598486	23430027
EU	29	50221102	-44747280	-1175803	4298048
Albania	0	277316	-99966	-164538	12812
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	180735	-150856	-21866	8013
Bulgaria	0	647301	-140746	-500619	5936
Croatia	0	250549	-149702	-77483	23364
Macedonia	0	173401	-85608	-84084	3709
Romania	0	2095378	-890294	-1082777	122308
Serbia & Montenegro	0	1346781	-319300	-951516	75966
Slovenia	0	276059	-233770	-20027	22262
SEE-8	0	5247520	-2070242	-2902910	274368
% shares in GDP	0.0	4.0	-1.6	-2.2	0.2

welfare effects, in % of 2002 GDP

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D
ROW	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.1
EU	0.0	0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.1
Albania	0.0	5.9	-2.1	-3.5	0.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	3.4	-2.9	-0.4	0.2
Bulgaria	0.0	4.1	-0.9	-3.2	0.0
Croatia	0.0	1.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1
Macedonia	0.0	4.7	-2.3	-2.3	0.1
Romania	0.0	4.7	-2.0	-2.4	0.3
Serbia & Montenegro	0.0	8.7	-2.1	-6.1	0.5
Slovenia	0.0	1.3	-1.1	-0.1	0.1

Source: Own calculations using Francois and Hall (2003) method.

For most of the SEE countries, net welfare effects as a share of 2002 GDP are almost zero. However it has to be noted that the expected increase in subsidy payments for SEE agriculture (which has a negative sign in column D of table 2) in the wake of an EU accession would most probably be financed to a large extent by the wealthier EU members

through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EU. Thus it would make sense to add the change in subsidy payments to the net welfare effects. This would leave some of the SEE countries with currently very low levels of agricultural subsidization much better off (e.g. Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro). For countries like Slovenia which almost reached the EU level of agricultural production subsidies this does not change a lot.

For some of the more protected countries, losses in tariff revenues as a percentage of GDP are quite substantial: in Albania (-2.1%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-2.9%), Macedonia (-2.3%), Romania (-2.0%) and Serbia and Montenegro (-2.1%) they are above 2% of GDP. In most cases, these losses are compensated by significant consumer surpluses which are on average more than double the amount of the tariff losses. For the SEE-8 countries an aggregate consumer surplus of over USD 5 billion (or 4% of 2002 GDP) can be expected due to a fall of consumer prices after trade liberalization as compared to about USD 2 billion (1.6% of 2002 GDP) of tariff losses. The least change can be expected for Croatia, which is already a relatively trade open country with respect to its neighbours and the EU. Here a consumer surplus of 1.1% of GDP can be compared to tariff revenue losses of 0.7% of GDP. Another extreme is Serbia and Montenegro for which a consumer surplus of as much as 8.7% of GDP is predicted (vs. tariff losses of 2.1% of GDP).

Producer surpluses are almost negligible because of the small vs. large countries assumption (infinite ROW and EU supply elasticities) the SEE producers have no market power and the producer prices as well as the market prices for the home goods do not change neither. Rather this leads to a substantial output reduction in many industrial branches as cheaper goods from the EU and the ROW are imported increasingly[9].

Again it has to be mentioned that all the results of this modelling have to be analysed with great caution as they are generated with the help of a partial equilibrium model and not a general equilibrium model. A general equilibrium model could e.g. find a shift from import competing and protected sectors to the export sectors and nontradables with potential significant output increases in those sectors.

Table 3 shows the aggregated effects of trade liberalization with regard to the trade flows. The figures show percentage changes.

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[9] The reason why not the whole domestic production vanishes is due to the basic assumption of national product differentiation underlying the model. Using e.g. a lower value for the elasticity of substitution would in fact dampen output changes.

Table 3

Percentage change of trade flows of ISIC 01-36 industries ('2002-2020')

		destination									
		ROW	EU	AL	BH	BG	HR	MK	RO	SCG	SI
origin	ROW	-3.1	7.1	-0.5	3.0	20.0	6.5	19.4	37.9	12.6	24.0
	EU	18.2	-3.1	14.9	16.3	-1.8	3.6	12.7	-4.5	25.3	-1.6
	AL	26.2	-6.7	-2.0	16.8	28.3	29.3	7.9	97.6	33.4	44.8
	BH	21.1	-3.6	11.4	-4.4	15.9	-2.5	-15.5	52.0	-7.2	-5.5
	BG	23.1	6.6	15.3	19.1	-2.4	11.1	1.6	5.4	30.2	-0.9
	HR	20.0	-4.5	11.0	5.4	11.0	-2.8	4.7	88.9	34.4	6.8
	MK	27.6	-5.1	-8.3	8.5	3.6	0.9	-4.5	50.6	-8.0	10.8
	RO	20.4	5.6	11.8	21.2	-1.0	29.4	31.6	-5.2	17.5	-2.0
	SCG	21.1	-4.0	16.4	7.3	31.5	26.9	-11.6	56.1	-3.2	40.0
	SI	17.8	5.7	10.1	8.1	-4.1	0.3	-1.6	-6.4	30.2	-5.1

Source: Own calculations using Francois and Hall (2003) method.

The model predicts that most of the SEE countries would export less to the EU with the exception of Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia. These three countries can profit from reduced EU tariff rates while for the West Balkan countries the EU already fully opened the markets unilaterally. The opposite picture holds true for SEE imports from the EU. In most cases SEE trade with the ROW would increase quite substantially. Many intra-SEE trade flows would experience a significant increase as well. Especially regional trade with Romania can be expected to pick up considerably. With the exception of imports from the EU and Romania's CEFTA partners Bulgaria and Slovenia where most tariffs have been already eliminated in the base year of our analysis, tariff protection against the other SEE countries is extremely high and current trade flows very low. As already mentioned in the section on the data used in this research, a more detailed description of protectionist structures (tariff and NTB) in the single SEE countries can be found in the country papers written by the regional partners within the framework of this project.

The detailed tables of the results for all the analysed industries can be found in the appendix. These tables show the welfare effects as well as the relative importance of the industry's welfare effects in the total welfare effects. Additionally, price and output changes are provided. It can be seen that the biggest contributions to the overall net welfare effects for most of the countries are stemming from liberalization in the unprocessed agricultural industry (ISIC 01), the food processing industry (ISIC 15) and the manufacture of textiles (ISIC 17) with about 41%, 19% and 6% of the total SEE-8 net welfare effect respectively. This shows also how strong current protection in these industries is. Unsurprisingly, high consumer surplus gains also occur notably in the unprocessed agricultural industry (ISIC 01), the food processing industry (ISIC 15) and the manufacture of machinery sector (ISIC 29) with shares in total SEE-8 consumer surplus of 60%, 10% and 3% respectively. The biggest shares in total SEE-8 losses of tariffs occur in the food processing industry

(ISIC 15), the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector (ISIC 11) and the manufacture of machinery sector (ISIC 29) with 23% ,7% and 7% respectively. Interestingly enough all the SEE countries experience in all the analysed sectors a fall of consumer prices due to trade liberalization and subsequent consumer surpluses, the sole exception being Croatia. For this country a shift to the halved EU tariff rate against the ROW would actually lead to a higher than current level of protection in selected industries. These are: the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (ISIC 11), manufacture of chemicals (ISIC 24), computers (ISIC 30), radio, TV and communication equipment (ISIC 32) and precision instruments (ISIC 33). For most of these sectors Croatia applies 0 tariff rates. An increase of the tariff rate after an EU accession would lead to higher consumer prices and a subsequent fall of the consumer surplus with regard to the products of the industries mentioned above.

With regard to major changes in domestic output, the following SEE sectors are especially affected. Most SEE countries have double digit output growth rates in the unprocessed agricultural industry (ISIC 01). For Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro this is the biggest increase in all the industries analysed. This is mainly due to the fact that these countries have almost no agricultural subsidies at the moment and can expect to gain a lot from the EU Common Agricultural Policy after a potential EU accession. For Croatia the biggest growth rate in output can be found in the fishing industry (ISIC 05). This underlines the natural trade specialization in this sector due to Croatia's position as a maritime country (also for shipbuilding – manufacture of other transport equipment, ISIC 35 – the model predicts an increase of production). The biggest relative output decrease for Albania takes place in the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector (ISIC 11). However, this result should not be overestimated as Albania is trading only negligible quantities in this sector. All the SEE countries are expected to lose production in the food processing industry (ISIC 15). For Macedonia this is even the industry with the highest drop in output. This sector is heavily protected throughout the region and full trade liberalization will lead to a substantial increase of cheap imports. The tobacco industry (ISIC 16) provides mixed results. Here e.g. Romania has the highest rate of output fall of all the analysed industries, while Croatian tobacco industry which is an important regional player can expect a significant increase of production due to opening markets. For Romania the reason is that the protection of this sector is the strongest of all the sectors with about 90% average tariff rate. On the other hand Romanian tobacco smokers might expect a substantial fall in consumer prices and/or an increase of the quality and the variety of the cigarettes they smoke.

Another sector for which the model predicts output losses throughout the region is the wearing apparel (ISIC 18) sector. For Bulgarian, Croatian and Slovenian producers price competition increases that much that these countries might expect their biggest output decreases in this sector. A sector with large but mixed changes in output for the Balkans is

the leather and footwear industry (ISIC 19). Most SEECs face a large fall in output, notably Serbia and Montenegro can expect its biggest decrease in this sector. However, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria could profit from liberalized trade with the EU. For the latter two this sector has the highest double digit output growth rates. Interestingly enough, for the wood industry (ISIC 20) the model reveals an increase of production for almost all the SEECs. This is one of the sectors where the Balkans certainly have a comparative advantage. Finally, the plastics (ISIC 25) industry reveals some more extreme output changes. Again, the Western Balkans can't profit from a lifting of EU tariffs because they were already abolished and face a reduction in the output volume. Particularly for Bosnia and Herzegovina output was estimated to diminish most in this industry. In contrast to this the three SEE countries for which the EU still imposes certain tariffs for agro-industrial products of HS lines 01-24 (thus also for some products of ISIC 25) trade liberalization might bring an increase in output. For Slovenia its even the biggest increase of all the industries in output.

5   Conclusions

In this research a partial equilibrium model was used to estimate the effects of a '2020 SEE-EU-accession and world-wide-tariff-reduction' scenario for 30 different industries in Southeast Europe.

As it was supposed, most of the changes in net welfare after a full liberalization of trade in the Balkans and between Southeast Europe and the EU can be expected in those sectors, where the SEE countries have specialized and protection is strong: Agriculture, food processing and textile industry. For many of the SEE countries, trade liberalization will lead to a substantial loss of tariff revenues. However, this should be outweighed by an even stronger increase of consumer surplus due to substantially reduced consumer prices. The overall consumer surplus was estimated for the Balkans at more than USD 5 billion or 4% of 2002 GDP as against an overall SEE loss of tariff revenues of approximately USD 2 billion or about 1.6% of 2002 GDP. It could be argued that those countries who will lose most in terms of tariff revenues should be compensated for opening up for trade. In particular because these are especially the countries with the weakest states but biggest needs for all kinds of investment as for example in infrastructure – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro.

Intra-regional SEE trade can be expected to increase after liberalization in most of the bilateral trade flows. With regard to SEE trade with the EU the picture is mixed. The countries of the West Balkan will export less to the EU but import more while those three SEE countries which still faced certain trade barriers from the side of the EU in 2002 (Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia) can expect the opposite pattern. With respect to major output changes the model predicts for most of the Balkan countries large increases in

agricultural production due to an expected massive boost in subsidies after an EU accession. For many countries in the Balkans increasing price competition after trade liberalization could lead to an output fall especially in the wearing apparel sector where current protection is rather high.

In any case it should not be forgotten that all the results of this modelling have to be analysed with great caution as they are generated with the help of a partial equilibrium model and not a general equilibrium model. A general equilibrium model could e.g. find a shift from import competing and protected sectors to the export sectors and nontradables with potential significant output increases in those sectors. Moreover a lifting of some of the remaining NTBs not covered in this research might actually lead to a brighter picture of output development after trade liberalization.

Nevertheless this research could contribute to enhancing the economic integration of Southeast Europe as well as lend support to the design of appropriate European Union and regional trade policy and possibly compensating policies for the region by indicating potential 'winners and losers' of trade liberalization in the Balkans.

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APPENDIX

Table A1 — **Free Trade Agreements in SEE as of 13 November 2003**

	Albania	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	FYR of Macedonia	[Moldova]*	Romania	Serbia & Montenegro**
Albania		Signed 28/04/03 Ratified by Albania 10/07/03	Applied 01/09/03	Applied 01/06/03	Applied 15/07/02	Signed 13/11/03	Signed 21/02/03 Ratified by Albania 10/07/03 To be Applied 01/01/04	Signed 13/11/03
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Signed 28/04/03 Ratified by Albania 10/07/03		Signed 16/10/03	Applied 01/01/01	Applied 01/07/02	Signed 23/12/02 Applied 01/01/04	Signed 08/04/03 Applied by 01/01/04	Applied 01/06/02
Bulgaria	Applied 01/09/03	Signed 16/10/03		CEFTA 01/03/03	Applied 01/01/00	Preliminary Consultations	CEFTA	Signed 13/11/03
Croatia	Applied 01/06/03	Applied 01/01/01	CEFTA 01/03/03		Applied 11/06/97 Revised 11/06/02 Applied by 11/07/02	Under Negotiation	CEFTA 01/03/03	Signed 23/12/02 Ratified by Croatia 07/05/03
FYR of Macedonia	Applied 15/07/02	Applied 01/07/02	Applied 01/01/00	Applied 11/06/97 Revised 11/06/02 Applied by 11/07/02		Under Negotiation	Signed 07/02/03 Applied by 01/01/04	Applied 7/10/96
[Moldova]*	Signed 13/11/03	Signed 23/12/02 Applied by 01/01/04	Preliminary Consultations	Under Negotiation	Under Negotiation		Applied 17/11/94	Signed 13/11/03
Romania	Signed 21/02/03 Ratified by Albania 10/07/03 To be Applied 01/01/04	Signed 08/04/03 Applied by 01/01/04	CEFTA	CEFTA 01/03/03	Signed 07/02/03 Applied by 01/01/04	Applied 17/11/94		Initialled 13/12/02
Serbia & Montenegro*	Signed 13/11/03	Applied 01/06/02	Signed 13/11/03	Signed 23/12/02 Ratified by Croatia 07/05/03	Applied 7/10/96	Signed 13/11/03	Initialled 13/12/02	

   ***   Moldova is associated to the process with an extended timeline.
**   Serbia & Montenegro started negotiation process when it was known as FR Yugoslavia; therefore, both names may appear in the agreements

Source: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

Table A2

WIFO taxonomies

	nace rev.1	*Taxonomy I* factor inputs	*Taxonomy II* labour skills
Meat products	151	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Fish and fish products	152	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Fruits and vegetables	153	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	154	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Dairy products; ice cream	155	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Grain mill products and starches	156	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Prepared animal feeds	157	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Other food products	158	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Beverages	159	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Tobacco products	160	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Textile fibres	171	Capital-intensive	Low skill industries
Textile weaving	172	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Made-up textile articles	174	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Other textiles	175	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Knitted and crocheted fabrics	176	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Knitted and crocheted articles	177	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Leather clothes	181	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Other wearing apparel and accessories	182	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Dressing and dyeing of fur; articles of fur	183	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Tanning and dressing of leather	191	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness	192	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Footwear	193	Marketing-driven	Low skill industries
Sawmilling, planing and impregnation of wood	201	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Panels and boards of wood	202	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Builders' carpentry and joinery	203	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Wooden containers	204	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Other products of wood; articles of cork, etc.	205	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Pulp, paper and paperboard	211	Capital-intensive	Medium skill/white collar
Articles of paper and paperboard	212	Mainstream	Medium skill/white collar
Publishing	221	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Printing	222	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Coke oven products	231		
Refined petroleum and nuclear fuel	232	Capital-intensive	Medium skill/white collar
Nuclear fuel	233		
Basic chemicals	241	Capital-intensive	Medium skill/white collar
Pesticides, other agro-chemical products	242	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Paints, coatings, printing ink	243	Mainstream	Medium skill/white collar
Pharmaceuticals	244	Technology-driven	High skill industries
Detergents, cleaning and polishing, perfumes	245	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Other chemical products	246	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Man-made fibres	247	Capital-intensive	Medium skill/white collar
Rubber products	251	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Plastic products	252	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Glass and glass products	261	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Ceramic goods	262	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Ceramic tiles and flags	263	Capital-intensive	Low skill industries
Bricks, tiles and construction products	264	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Cement, lime and plaster	265	Capital-intensive	Low skill industries
Articles of concret, plaster and cement	266	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Cutting, shaping, finishing of stone	267	Labour-intensive	Low skill industries
Other non-metallic mineral products	268	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Basic iron and steel, ferro-alloys (ECSC)	271	Capital-intensive	Low skill industries
Tubes	272	Mainstream	Low skill industries
Other first processing of iron and steel	273	Capital-intensive	Low skill industries
Basic precious and non-ferrous metals	274	Capital-intensive	Low skill industries
Structural metal products	281	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Tanks, reservoirs, central heating radiators and boilers	282	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/blue collar
Steam generators	283	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Cutlery, tools and general hardware	286	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/blue collar

Other fabricated metal products	287	Mainstream	Medium skill/blue collar
Machinery for production, use of mech. power	291	Mainstream	High skill industries
Other general purpose machinery	292	Mainstream	High skill industries
Agricultural and forestry machinery	293	Mainstream	High skill industries
Machine-tools	294	Labour-intensive	High skill industries
Other special purpose machinery	295	Mainstream	High skill industries
Weapons and ammunition	296	Mainstream	High skill industries
Domestic appliances n. e. c.	297	Mainstream	Medium skill/white collar
Office machinery and computers	300	Technology-driven	High skill industries
Electric motors, generators and transformers	311	Mainstream	Medium skill/white collar
Electricity distribution and control apparatus	312	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Isolated wire and cable	313	Mainstream	Medium skill/white collar
Accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	314	Mainstream	Medium skill/white collar
Lighting equipment and electric lamps	315	Mainstream	Medium skill/white collar
Electrical equipment n. e. c.	316	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/white collar
Electronic valves and tubes, other electronic comp.	321	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
TV, and radio transmitters, apparatus for line telephony	322	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
TV, radio and recording apparatus	323	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Medical equipment	331	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Instruments for measuring, checking, testing, navigating	332	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	334	Technology-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Watches and clocks	335	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/white collar
Motor vehicles	341	Technology-driven	Medium skill/blue collar
Bodies for motor vehicles, trailers	342	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	343	Capital-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Ships and boats	351	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Railway locomotives and rolling stock	352	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Aircraft and spacecraft	353	Technology-driven	High skill industries
Motorcycles and bicycles	354	Mainstream	Medium skill/blue collar
Other transport equipment n. e. c.	355	Mainstream	Medium skill/blue collar
Furniture	361	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Jewellery and related articles	362	Labour-intensive	Medium skill/blue collar
Musical instruments	363	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/blue collar
Sports goods	364	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/blue collar
Games and toys	365	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/blue collar
Miscellaneous manufacturing n. e. c.	366	Marketing-driven	Medium skill/blue collar

Source: Peneder, M. (2001), *Entrepreneurial Competition and Industrial Location*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK.

Agriculture, hunting and related service activities - 01

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	3075187	-2062011	598486	1611661	-0.19%	-0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	1367161	-1213132	-1175803	-1021774	-0.46%	3.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	179528	-6032	-164538	8957	-12.98%	18.3%	0.00%	-13.30%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	29989	-2669	-21866	5454	-4.90%	6.8%	0.00%	-5.00%
Bulgaria	0	504974	-12402	-500619	-8047	-12.92%	20.8%	0.00%	-13.11%
Croatia	0	110159	-17454	-77483	15222	-3.44%	2.8%	0.00%	-3.03%
Macedonia	0	89963	-7672	-84084	-1793	-11.60%	17.8%	0.00%	-11.34%
Romania	0	1146968	-37079	-1082777	27113	-11.21%	16.4%	0.00%	-11.27%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	1031171	-17917	-951516	61738	-12.06%	15.7%	0.00%	-12.11%
Slovenia	0	38919	-13907	-20027	4985	-3.72%	1.8%	0.00%	-2.93%
SEE-8	0	3131671	-115133	-2902910	113628				
% shares in total	145.8	59.7	5.6	100.0	41.4				
% shares in total									
ROW	4.0	2.9	2.5	100.0	6.9				
EU	3.0	2.7	2.7	100.0	-23.8				
Albania	156.5	64.7	6.0	100.0	69.9				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-34.8	16.6	1.8	100.0	68.1				
Bulgaria	85.1	78.0	8.8	100.0	-135.6				
Croatia	-140.5	44.0	11.7	100.0	65.2				
Macedonia	220.5	51.9	9.0	100.0	-48.3				
Romania	221.6	54.7	4.2	100.0	22.2				
Serbia & Montenegro	167.2	76.6	5.6	100.0	81.3				
Slovenia	3.8	14.1	5.9	100.0	22.4				

Forestry, logging and related service activities - 02

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	88074	-66092	0	21982	-0.12%	-0.3%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	30804	-29977	0	827	-0.21%	2.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	41	-41	0	0	-0.04%	-0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	-1	1	0	0	0.00%	0.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	24	-23	0	0	-0.01%	2.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	68	-66	0	2	-0.03%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	18	-18	0	0	-0.26%	-0.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	168	-163	0	5	-0.03%	0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	258	-253	0	5	-0.19%	-0.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	143	-141	0	3	-0.03%	1.6%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	718	-704	0	14				
% shares in total	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1				
EU	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Albania	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Croatia	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Romania	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Serbia & Montenegro	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				

Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing - 05

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	249184	-166304	0	82880	-0.42%	-0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	245093	-203204	0	41889	-1.95%	4.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	135	-135	0	0	-0.18%	-0.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	5	-7	0	-2	-0.07%	1.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	21	-21	0	1	-0.15%	4.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	298	-255	0	43	-0.53%	11.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	48	-47	0	1	-3.29%	-8.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	59	-52	0	7	-0.53%	4.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	127	-116	0	10	-0.50%	-1.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	159	-165	0	-6	-1.26%	-1.5%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	853	-797	0	55				
% shares in total	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4				
EU	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0				
Albania	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Croatia	-15.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2				
Macedonia	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Serbia & Montenegro	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				

Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat - 10

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	56909	-43817	0	13092	-0.17%	-0.5%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	1	-1	0	0	0.00%	2.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	5	-5	0	0	-4.92%	-3.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	9	-9	0	0	-0.01%	0.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	2488	-2476	0	12	-0.75%	-2.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	5	-5	0	0	-0.06%	-2.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	1814	-1810	0	3	-0.29%	-1.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	101	-101	0	0	-0.07%	-0.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	563	-557	0	6	-1.73%	-5.9%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	4984	-4963	0	21				
% shares in total	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1				
EU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	-0.5	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.2				
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Romania	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0				
Serbia & Montenegro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0				

Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; etc. - 11

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	707309	-591000	0	116309	-0.31%	-0.5%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	217058	-215961	0	1098	-0.12%	3.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	124	-120	0	4	-5.65%	-21.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	35	-34	0	0	-0.67%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	-1532	1526	0	-6	0.15%	0.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	2485	-2436	0	49	-2.84%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	117051	-113266	0	3784	-4.66%	-17.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	24305	-23803	0	502	-2.89%	-10.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	688	-684	0	4	-0.53%	-2.0%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	143155	-138818	0	4337				
% shares in total	-5.8	2.7	6.7	0.0	1.6				
% shares in total									
ROW	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5				
EU	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0				
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Croatia	-1.9	-0.6	-1.0	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	0.0	1.4	2.8	0.0	1.3				
Romania	-21.1	5.6	12.7	0.0	3.1				
Serbia & Montenegro	-1.7	1.8	7.5	0.0	0.7				
Slovenia	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0				

Mining of uranium and thorium ores - 12

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	495	-391	0	104	-0.06%	-0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	0	0	0	0				
% shares in total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
EU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Serbia & Montenegro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

Mining of metal ores - 13

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	55224	-44579	0	10645	-0.58%	-1.0%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	183	-183	0	0	0.00%	7.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	2	-2	0	0	-0.29%	-0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	2.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	8	-8	0	0	-0.07%	6.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	2832	-2821	0	10	-0.58%	-1.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	143	-143	0	0	-0.04%	-0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	2985	-2975	0	10				
% shares in total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				
EU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Romania	-0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0				
Serbia & Montenegro	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

Other mining and quarrying - 14

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	821372	-652805	0	168567	-0.94%	-2.8%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	2934	-2934	0	1	-0.01%	10.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	228	-224	0	4	-3.07%	-7.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	36	-36	0	0	-0.05%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	283	-283	0	1	-0.21%	2.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	737	-734	0	3	-0.53%	-1.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	540	-530	0	10	-2.96%	-5.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	1838	-1825	0	13	-1.07%	-2.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	873	-868	0	5	-0.85%	-3.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	241	-241	0	0	-0.10%	0.1%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	4777	-4741	0	36				
% shares in total	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.7				
EU	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Albania	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0				
Croatia	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	-1.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3				
Romania	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0				
Serbia & Montenegro	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				

Manufacture of food products and beverages - 15

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	10297152	-7226431	0	3070720	-0.83%	-0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	2	7714640	-6021184	0	1693459	-1.26%	3.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	15880	-15358	0	522	-7.35%	-12.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	21399	-21560	0	-161	-3.00%	-7.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	51312	-45516	0	5796	-3.19%	-0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	65597	-60730	0	4867	-2.48%	-5.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	35409	-32210	0	3199	-10.28%	-15.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	217479	-189539	0	27940	-2.47%	-8.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	50796	-46364	0	4432	-1.82%	-5.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	72941	-68487	0	4454	-3.19%	-4.8%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	530814	-479764	0	51050				
% shares in total	-37.8	10.1	23.2	0.0	18.6				
% shares in total									
ROW	3.4	9.7	8.7	0.0	13.1				
EU	6.7	15.4	13.5	0.0	39.4				
Albania	-2.1	5.7	15.4	0.0	4.1				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	17.3	11.8	14.3	0.0	-2.0				
Bulgaria	-1.5	7.9	32.3	0.0	97.7				
Croatia	192.5	26.2	40.6	0.0	20.8				
Macedonia	-37.3	20.4	37.6	0.0	86.3				
Romania	-90.3	10.4	21.3	0.0	22.8				
Serbia & Montenegro	-20.3	3.8	14.5	0.0	5.8				
Slovenia	-25.0	26.4	29.3	0.0	20.0				

Manufacture of tobacco products - 16

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	542954	-375748	0	167206	-0.53%	1.8%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	1153744	-464443	0	689301	-2.44%	-2.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	2056	-2054	0	3	-5.63%	-20.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	4982	-5890	0	-908	-5.88%	-5.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	1136	-816	0	321	-1.38%	2.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	540	-444	0	96	-0.40%	8.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	1183	-840	0	343	-5.49%	-11.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	74376	-58250	0	16126	-16.57%	-59.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	6826	-6763	0	63	-2.32%	-8.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	1455	-1690	0	-236	-1.45%	1.5%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	92554	-76747	0	15807				
% shares in total	-5.6	1.8	3.7	0.0	5.8				
% shares in total									
ROW	-1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7				
EU	-0.4	2.3	1.0	0.0	16.0				
Albania	-0.2	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.2	2.8	3.9	0.0	-11.3				
Bulgaria	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	5.4				
Croatia	-29.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4				
Macedonia	-4.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	9.3				
Romania	-21.9	3.5	6.5	0.0	13.2				
Serbia & Montenegro	-2.7	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.1				
Slovenia	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	-1.1				

Manufacture of textiles - 17

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	4258744	-3077204	0	1181540	-1.69%	-2.5%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	1862495	-1650627	0	211869	-1.60%	9.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	4212	-4076	0	136	-5.90%	-14.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	6315	-6076	0	238	-5.31%	-12.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	14103	-12116	0	1987	-1.94%	-1.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	3940	-3579	0	361	-0.79%	-3.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	2129	-1966	0	163	-3.66%	-6.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	86637	-74665	0	11971	-3.02%	-4.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	13255	-12489	0	765	-3.22%	-9.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	4485	-3829	0	656	-0.76%	-1.4%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	135076	-118797	0	16279				
% shares in total	-3.5	2.6	5.7	0.0	5.9				
% shares in total									
ROW	4.1	4.0	3.7	0.0	5.0				
EU	3.8	3.7	3.7	0.0	4.9				
Albania	-1.0	1.5	4.1	0.0	1.1				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	5.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	3.0				
Bulgaria	-0.5	2.2	8.6	0.0	33.5				
Croatia	17.4	1.6	2.4	0.0	1.5				
Macedonia	-7.9	1.2	2.3	0.0	4.4				
Romania	-5.6	4.1	8.4	0.0	9.8				
Serbia & Montenegro	-3.6	1.0	3.9	0.0	1.0				
Slovenia	-1.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	2.9				

Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur - 18

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	3063101	-2283858	0	779243	-2.40%	0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	3154563	-2695503	0	459061	-2.86%	6.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	12954	-12378	0	575	-5.95%	-16.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	4849	-4620	0	229	-3.18%	-9.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	6879	-5469	0	1410	-1.34%	-4.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	9411	-8250	0	1161	-2.21%	-9.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	1236	-1080	0	156	-0.59%	-2.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	18777	-14996	0	3781	-1.47%	-7.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	16453	-14858	0	1595	-8.32%	-15.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	11511	-9414	0	2097	-2.28%	-7.0%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	82069	-71066	0	11003				
% shares in total	-17.4	1.6	3.4	0.0	4.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	-0.4	2.9	2.7	0.0	3.3				
EU	1.8	6.3	6.0	0.0	10.7				
Albania	-24.7	4.7	12.4	0.0	4.5				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	15.7	2.7	3.1	0.0	2.9				
Bulgaria	-5.6	1.1	3.9	0.0	23.8				
Croatia	90.9	3.8	5.5	0.0	5.0				
Macedonia	-23.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	4.2				
Romania	-34.8	0.9	1.7	0.0	3.1				
Serbia & Montenegro	-4.5	1.2	4.7	0.0	2.1				
Slovenia	-9.6	4.2	4.0	0.0	9.4				

Tanning & dressing of leather; man. of luggage, footwear, etc. - 19

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	1893462	-1576732	0	316730	-3.82%	0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	1349970	-1224069	0	125901	-2.82%	6.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	8224	-7931	0	293	-5.01%	-14.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	4433	-4279	0	153	-3.13%	-9.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	1313	-1085	0	228	-0.72%	25.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	4296	-4069	0	227	-1.50%	-8.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	748	-677	0	71	-2.21%	-6.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	9794	-8125	0	1669	-0.81%	27.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	16320	-14923	0	1398	-10.88%	-21.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	7535	-6343	0	1191	-2.02%	13.4%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	52663	-47432	0	5231				
% shares in total	13.7	1.0	2.3	0.0	1.9				
% shares in total									
ROW	-0.1	1.8	1.9	0.0	1.4				
EU	0.9	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.9				
Albania	-19.3	3.0	7.9	0.0	2.3				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	12.2	2.5	2.8	0.0	1.9				
Bulgaria	7.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	3.8				
Croatia	38.2	1.7	2.7	0.0	1.0				
Macedonia	-7.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.9				
Romania	53.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.4				
Serbia & Montenegro	-3.4	1.2	4.7	0.0	1.8				
Slovenia	8.8	2.7	2.7	0.0	5.4				

Manufacture of wood, except furniture; etc. - 20

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	1128314	-865367	0	262947	-0.62%	-1.5%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	278940	-268765	0	10175	-0.30%	4.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	787	-763	0	24	-4.97%	-8.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	1651	-1631	0	21	-0.42%	0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	899	-854	0	45	-1.04%	16.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	409	-395	0	14	-0.17%	0.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	608	-590	0	18	-1.60%	2.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	11741	-11119	0	622	-2.12%	14.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	1700	-1668	0	33	-0.90%	0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	2526	-2407	0	120	-0.81%	22.1%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	20323	-19427	0	896				
% shares in total	9.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3				
% shares in total									
ROW	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.1				
EU	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2				
Albania	-0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-2.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.3				
Bulgaria	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8				
Croatia	-3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1				
Macedonia	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5				
Romania	18.9	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5				
Serbia & Montenegro	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	24.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.5				

Manufacture of paper and paper products - 21

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	3198734	-2488681	0	710053	-0.96%	-1.9%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	1008275	-937506	0	70770	-0.69%	6.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	1510	-1438	0	72	-7.78%	-17.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	3270	-3191	0	79	-3.07%	-6.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	3933	-3606	0	327	-0.95%	0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	1438	-1428	0	10	-0.29%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	1992	-1919	0	73	-3.82%	-10.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	13884	-12728	0	1155	-2.12%	0.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	7783	-7556	0	227	-2.25%	-5.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	6389	-5849	0	540	-0.65%	6.3%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	40199	-37716	0	2483				
% shares in total	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.9				
% shares in total									
ROW	4.2	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0				
EU	3.4	2.0	2.1	0.0	1.6				
Albania	-0.3	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.6				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	1.0				
Bulgaria	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.0	5.5				
Croatia	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	-1.4	1.1	2.2	0.0	2.0				
Romania	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.9				
Serbia & Montenegro	-2.2	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.3				
Slovenia	16.7	2.3	2.5	0.0	2.4				

Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media - 22

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	980901	-742995	0	237906	-0.33%	-0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	0	182715	-171173	0	11542	-0.09%	1.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	896	-861	0	35	-6.32%	-14.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	2044	-1994	0	50	-3.35%	-6.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	458	-432	0	26	-1.05%	-1.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	9	-15	0	-6	0.00%	0.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	414	-395	0	18	-5.32%	-8.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	2812	-2641	0	171	-0.56%	-1.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	1746	-1718	0	28	-0.53%	-1.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	654	-616	0	38	-0.41%	0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	9032	-8672	0	360				
% shares in total	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1				
% shares in total									
ROW	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.0				
EU	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3				
Albania	-0.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.6				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4				
Croatia	-2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5				
Romania	-1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1				
Serbia & Montenegro	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2				

Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products etc. - 23

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	1970608	-1658586	0	312022	-0.50%	-1.3%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	323312	-314265	0	9047	-0.16%	3.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	791	-767	0	24	-4.83%	-7.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	3450	-3416	0	34	-1.31%	-0.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	4888	-4730	0	158	-0.48%	-1.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	6988	-6813	0	175	-0.43%	-1.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	3179	-3127	0	52	-2.10%	-5.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	1979	-1915	0	63	-0.10%	-0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	337	-328	0	9	-0.10%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	4393	-4267	0	125	-0.70%	0.1%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	26005	-25365	0	640				
% shares in total	-1.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2				
% shares in total									
ROW	3.4	1.9	2.0	0.0	1.3				
EU	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2				
Albania	-0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.4				
Bulgaria	-2.0	0.8	3.4	0.0	2.7				
Croatia	35.5	2.8	4.6	0.0	0.7				
Macedonia	-2.8	1.8	3.7	0.0	1.4				
Romania	-1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1				
Serbia & Montenegro	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.6				

Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products - 24

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	11775385	-10097723	0	1677660	-1.19%	-1.4%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	3	5808887	-5408476	0	400414	-1.20%	6.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	2620	-2600	0	20	-2.59%	-6.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	6266	-6257	0	9	-1.61%	-3.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	10620	-9681	0	939	-1.10%	9.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	-1967	1650	0	-317	0.10%	0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	3035	-2897	0	139	-1.27%	-2.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	63049	-57182	0	5868	-2.09%	1.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	18566	-18415	0	151	-1.18%	-2.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	18487	-16797	0	1690	-0.94%	8.8%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	120677	-112178	0	8499				
% shares in total	7.9	2.3	5.4	0.0	3.1				
% shares in total									
ROW	9.1	11.1	12.1	0.0	7.2				
EU	10.8	11.6	12.1	0.0	9.3				
Albania	-0.3	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.2				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1.9	3.5	4.1	0.0	0.1				
Bulgaria	8.2	1.6	6.9	0.0	15.8				
Croatia	-20.8	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	-1.4				
Macedonia	-2.9	1.8	3.4	0.0	3.7				
Romania	2.3	3.0	6.4	0.0	4.8				
Serbia & Montenegro	-2.8	1.4	5.8	0.0	0.2				
Slovenia	37.6	6.7	7.2	0.0	7.6				

Manufacture of rubber and plastics products - 25

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	4161055	-3089186	0	1071868	-1.01%	-2.0%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	1460136	-1332806	0	127331	-0.85%	7.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	3997	-3759	0	238	-9.94%	-17.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	11794	-11301	0	493	-5.88%	-13.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	5504	-4949	0	555	-1.55%	8.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	3332	-3195	0	137	-0.49%	-1.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	3540	-3342	0	198	-5.26%	-14.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	37969	-34043	0	3926	-2.72%	2.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	16359	-15630	0	728	-3.55%	-7.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	9204	-8255	0	949	-1.26%	26.5%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	91699	-84475	0	7225				
% shares in total	6.6	1.7	4.1	0.0	2.6				
% shares in total									
ROW	5.4	3.9	3.7	0.0	4.6				
EU	4.3	2.9	3.0	0.0	3.0				
Albania	-0.2	1.4	3.8	0.0	1.9				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6.0	6.5	7.5	0.0	6.1				
Bulgaria	1.7	0.9	3.5	0.0	9.3				
Croatia	9.6	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.6				
Macedonia	-5.0	2.0	3.9	0.0	5.3				
Romania	2.5	1.8	3.8	0.0	3.2				
Serbia & Montenegro	-3.9	1.2	4.9	0.0	1.0				
Slovenia	50.7	3.3	3.5	0.0	4.3				

Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products - 26

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	1889988	-1488044	0	401943	-0.71%	-1.5%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	493206	-455475	0	37731	-0.32%	3.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	11690	-11046	0	643	-9.14%	-19.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	10933	-10587	0	346	-4.29%	-10.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	3182	-2933	0	248	-0.95%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	5105	-4922	0	184	-0.74%	-0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	2265	-2190	0	76	-3.07%	-8.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	10887	-10033	0	855	-0.86%	-1.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	7915	-7709	0	206	-1.52%	-4.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	3469	-3195	0	274	-0.48%	0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	55447	-52614	0	2832				
% shares in total	-1.4	1.1	2.5	0.0	1.0				
% shares in total									
ROW	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.7				
EU	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9				
Albania	-0.4	4.2	11.1	0.0	5.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.3	6.0	7.0	0.0	4.3				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	4.2				
Croatia	8.4	2.0	3.3	0.0	0.8				
Macedonia	-6.8	1.3	2.6	0.0	2.0				
Romania	-1.7	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.7				
Serbia & Montenegro	-2.8	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.3				
Slovenia	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2				

Manufacture of basic metals - 27

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	4580818	-3746068	0	834750	-0.91%	-2.1%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	2	791018	-770162	0	20857	-0.36%	7.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	7427	-7066	0	361	-7.60%	-11.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	3684	-3641	0	42	-0.90%	-1.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	7294	-7043	0	251	-1.59%	1.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	902	-898	0	4	-0.15%	0.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	2283	-2227	0	56	-0.95%	-0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	45743	-43782	0	1960	-2.67%	1.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	9523	-9342	0	181	-1.44%	2.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	17225	-16611	0	614	-1.11%	-0.6%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	94080	-90610	0	3469				
% shares in total	2.1	1.8	4.4	0.0	1.3				
% shares in total									
ROW	7.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	3.6				
EU	5.5	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.5				
Albania	-1.8	2.7	7.1	0.0	2.8				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	7.4	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.5				
Bulgaria	1.8	1.1	5.0	0.0	4.2				
Croatia	-3.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	-6.4	1.3	2.6	0.0	1.5				
Romania	5.7	2.2	4.9	0.0	1.6				
Serbia & Montenegro	2.8	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.2				
Slovenia	-2.1	6.2	7.1	0.0	2.8				

Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery 28

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	2679391	-2156825	0	522566	-0.51%	-1.1%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	659930	-621173	0	38758	-0.22%	2.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	6791	-6440	0	352	-8.40%	-18.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	10146	-9815	0	331	-4.22%	-9.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	3217	-3020	0	197	-2.21%	4.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	6586	-6351	0	235	-0.77%	-1.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	2086	-1999	0	88	-3.48%	-6.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	26338	-24690	0	1649	-1.91%	-4.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	13002	-12684	0	317	-2.23%	-6.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	6022	-5666	0	356	-0.69%	0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	74189	-70664	0	3524				
% shares in total	-3.1	1.4	3.4	0.0	1.3				
% shares in total									
ROW	4.0	2.5	2.6	0.0	2.2				
EU	3.1	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.9				
Albania	-2.7	2.4	6.4	0.0	2.7				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	14.6	5.6	6.5	0.0	4.1				
Bulgaria	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.0	3.3				
Croatia	12.5	2.6	4.2	0.0	1.0				
Macedonia	-3.0	1.2	2.3	0.0	2.4				
Romania	-5.7	1.3	2.8	0.0	1.3				
Serbia & Montenegro	-4.4	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.4				
Slovenia	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.0	1.6				

Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. - 29

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	8302188	-7260163	0	1042023	-1.08%	-2.2%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	3	1601584	-1549049	0	52538	-0.43%	5.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	3224	-3171	0	53	-2.65%	-6.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	24326	-23621	0	705	-4.18%	-10.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	7824	-7482	0	341	-0.91%	0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	11207	-10967	0	240	-0.84%	0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	4511	-4385	0	126	-3.05%	-7.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	45761	-43603	0	2158	-1.88%	-1.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	43540	-42210	0	1330	-4.47%	-11.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	17093	-16330	0	762	-1.17%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	157485	-151769	0	5716				
% shares in total	-3.0	3.0	7.3	0.0	2.1				
% shares in total									
ROW	10.4	7.8	8.7	0.0	4.4				
EU	8.9	3.2	3.5	0.0	1.2				
Albania	-0.3	1.2	3.2	0.0	0.4				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	20.7	13.5	15.7	0.0	8.8				
Bulgaria	0.5	1.2	5.3	0.0	5.8				
Croatia	-2.4	4.5	7.3	0.0	1.0				
Macedonia	-2.8	2.6	5.1	0.0	3.4				
Romania	-3.4	2.2	4.9	0.0	1.8				
Serbia & Montenegro	-5.7	3.2	13.2	0.0	1.8				
Slovenia	-0.1	6.2	7.0	0.0	3.4				

Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery - 30

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	3464943	-3025104	0	439838	-1.04%	-1.6%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	2106176	-2037111	0	69066	-1.45%	10.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	306	-305	0	1	-1.69%	-5.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	3342	-3247	0	95	-4.25%	-10.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	746	-709	0	37	-0.46%	-0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	-3339	3157	0	-182	0.84%	2.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	1176	-1106	0	70	-3.30%	-9.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	8651	-8186	0	465	-2.03%	-2.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	5860	-5671	0	189	-2.05%	-7.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	1719	-1649	0	70	-0.61%	-0.6%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	18461	-17717	0	744				
% shares in total	-0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3				
% shares in total									
ROW	3.9	3.3	3.6	0.0	1.9				
EU	4.0	4.2	4.6	0.0	1.6				
Albania	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.4	1.8	2.2	0.0	1.2				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6				
Croatia	-4.5	-1.3	-2.1	0.0	-0.8				
Macedonia	-0.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.9				
Romania	-0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4				
Serbia & Montenegro	-1.2	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.2				
Slovenia	-0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3				

Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. - 31

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	4647004	-3734427	0	912576	-1.23%	-2.6%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	993892	-950151	0	43743	-0.54%	7.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	2760	-2690	0	70	-4.05%	-9.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	6481	-6266	0	214	-4.52%	-11.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	5504	-5195	0	309	-1.69%	2.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	5643	-5473	0	170	-1.01%	-0.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	1962	-1895	0	67	-2.82%	-5.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	22714	-21393	0	1322	-2.31%	-1.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	7724	-7499	0	225	-3.22%	-5.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	11276	-10638	0	638	-1.45%	0.7%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	64065	-61050	0	3016				
% shares in total	-0.6	1.2	2.9	0.0	1.1				
% shares in total									
ROW	6.5	4.4	4.5	0.0	3.9				
EU	5.1	2.0	2.1	0.0	1.0				
Albania	-0.2	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.5				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	5.6	3.6	4.2	0.0	2.7				
Bulgaria	0.7	0.9	3.7	0.0	5.2				
Croatia	2.7	2.3	3.7	0.0	0.7				
Macedonia	-6.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.8				
Romania	-1.2	1.1	2.4	0.0	1.1				
Serbia & Montenegro	-1.4	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.3				
Slovenia	1.3	4.1	4.6	0.0	2.9				

Manufacture of radio, television & communication equipment - 32

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	7275654	-5789952	0	1485701	-0.99%	-1.9%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	2	3090149	-2904732	0	185419	-1.33%	10.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	3061	-2948	0	113	-6.06%	-14.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	4319	-4213	0	106	-3.97%	-10.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	1708	-1561	0	147	-0.50%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	-3403	3103	0	-301	0.58%	3.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	2443	-2353	0	90	-4.00%	-4.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	41779	-38640	0	3138	-3.47%	-4.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	13596	-12957	0	640	-5.86%	-19.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	7516	-6926	0	590	-1.64%	4.8%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	71019	-66496	0	4523				
% shares in total	-0.3	1.4	3.2	0.0	1.6				
% shares in total									
ROW	9.5	6.9	7.0	0.0	6.3				
EU	8.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	4.3				
Albania	-0.3	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.9				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.7	2.4	2.8	0.0	1.3				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	2.5				
Croatia	-17.5	-1.4	-2.1	0.0	-1.3				
Macedonia	-0.4	1.4	2.7	0.0	2.4				
Romania	-3.2	2.0	4.3	0.0	2.6				
Serbia & Montenegro	-1.6	1.0	4.1	0.0	0.8				
Slovenia	4.3	2.7	3.0	0.0	2.7				

Manufacture of medical, precision & optical instruments, etc. - 33

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	4534258	-3509713	0	1024544	-1.67%	-3.7%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	1	842022	-811741	0	30282	-0.77%	12.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	834	-806	0	28	-5.51%	-10.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	2322	-2261	0	61	-3.86%	-9.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	2139	-2030	0	108	-1.29%	-0.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	-85	78	0	-7	0.04%	0.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	1809	-1708	0	102	-3.72%	-12.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	16434	-15489	0	945	-2.76%	-6.2%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	6355	-6179	0	176	-3.25%	-9.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	5651	-5333	0	319	-1.88%	0.9%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	35460	-33727	0	1732				
% shares in total	-0.6	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.6				
% shares in total									
ROW	6.6	4.3	4.2	0.0	4.4				
EU	5.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.7				
Albania	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.8				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.8				
Croatia	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0				
Macedonia	-0.3	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.7				
Romania	-1.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.8				
Serbia & Montenegro	-1.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.2				
Slovenia	0.7	2.0	2.3	0.0	1.4				

Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers - 34

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	other Change in Output	Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	0	11431247	-8317484	0	3113764	-0.99%	0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	2	11797104	-10877658	0	919448	-2.35%	3.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	3297	-3220	0	77	-4.10%	-8.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	8958	-8674	0	284	-4.23%	-11.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	3915	-3532	0	383	-0.62%	0.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	15014	-14285	0	729	-1.28%	-3.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	7068	-6796	0	272	-4.70%	-6.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	43176	-39033	0	4143	-2.80%	-6.5%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	21850	-21205	0	644	-4.00%	-10.9%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	13690	-12375	0	1315	-0.85%	-6.2%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	116967	-109120	0	7848				
% shares in total	-6.4	2.2	5.3	0.0	2.9				
% shares in total									
ROW	-1.6	10.8	10.0	0.0	13.3				
EU	6.8	23.5	24.3	0.0	21.4				
Albania	-0.1	1.2	3.2	0.0	0.6				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	12.7	5.0	5.7	0.0	3.5				
Bulgaria	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.0	6.5				
Croatia	6.5	6.0	9.5	0.0	3.1				
Macedonia	-2.8	4.1	7.9	0.0	7.3				
Romania	-7.7	2.1	4.4	0.0	3.4				
Serbia & Montenegro	-3.2	1.6	6.6	0.0	0.8				
Slovenia	-21.8	5.0	5.3	0.0	5.9				

Manufacture of other transport equipment - 35

	Producer surplus	Consumer surplus	welfare Tariff revenue	Change in subsidy payments	Net welfare effect	Change in Overall Consumer Prices	Change in Output	other Producer Price for Home Good	Market Price for Home Good
	A	B	C	D	E= A+B=C+D	percent	percent	percent	percent
ROW	-1	5603209	-4473764	0	1129444	-1.80%	-3.9%	0.00%	0.00%
EU	2	958888	-922550	0	36339	-0.67%	10.7%	0.00%	0.00%
Albania	0	135	-133	0	3	-2.58%	-9.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	214	-210	0	4	-1.87%	-2.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Bulgaria	0	939	-893	0	46	-0.73%	-0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Croatia	0	3813	-3723	0	90	-1.10%	5.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia	0	208	-198	0	11	-1.91%	-1.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	0	11956	-11243	0	714	-2.94%	-0.4%	0.00%	0.00%
Serbia & Montenegro	0	1151	-1123	0	28	-1.40%	0.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Slovenia	0	3325	-3146	0	178	-2.15%	-0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
SEE-8	0	21742	-20669	0	1073				
% shares in total	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4				
% shares in total									
ROW	7.4	5.3	5.4	0.0	4.8				
EU	5.8	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.8				
Albania	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0				
Bulgaria	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8				
Croatia	-82.3	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.4				
Macedonia	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3				
Romania	-0.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.6				
Serbia & Montenegro	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0				
Slovenia	-0.1	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.8				

Albania 2002 tariffs, unweighted average

ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits		MFN	EU	B&H	BG	HR	FTA MK	RO	S&M	SI
01	Agriculture and hunting	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	4.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
02	Forestry	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	2.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
05	Fishing	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.9
10	Mining of coal	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.4	6.0	6.0	6.0
12	Mining of uranium ores	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
13	Mining of metal ores	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
14	Other mining and quarrying	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	6.6	9.4	9.4	9.4
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
17	Manufacture of textiles	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	7.7	7.7	7.7
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	0.3	14.4	14.4	14.4
19	Manufacture of leather products and footwear	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	0.4	14.5	14.5	14.5
20	Manufacture of wood products	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	4.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
21	Manufacture of paper products	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	9.7	9.7	9.7
22	Publishing and printing	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
23	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
24	Manufacture of chemicals	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	3.0	11.7	11.7	11.7
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	0.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
27	Manufacture of basic metals	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	2.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.1	11.4	11.4	11.4
29	Manufacture of machinery	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
30	Manufacture of computing machinery	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.8	4.8
32	Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
33	Manufacture of precision instruments	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.2	6.1	6.1	6.1
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
36	Manufacture of furniture	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	1.2	12.0	12.0	12.0

Bosnia & Herzegovina 2002 tariffs, unweighted average

ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits

		MFN	EU	AL	BG	FTA HR	FTA MK	RO	FTA S&M	FTA SI
01	Agriculture and hunting	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.9
02	Forestry	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
05	Fishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.4
10	Mining of coal	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9
12	Mining of uranium ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Mining of metal ores	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	Other mining and quarrying	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	3.8	3.8	6.4	3.8	4.5
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	9.0	15.0	9.0	10.5
17	Manufacture of textiles	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	5.5	5.5	9.2	5.5	6.4
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	8.8	8.8	14.6	8.8	10.3
19	Manufacture of leather products and footwear	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	6.0	6.0	9.9	6.0	7.0
20	Manufacture of wood products	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.1	3.1	5.1	3.1	3.6
21	Manufacture of paper products	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.4	3.4	5.6	3.4	3.9
22	Publishing and printing	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	3.1	3.1	5.2	3.1	3.6
23	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.4
24	Manufacture of chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.0
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.6	5.6	9.4	5.6	6.6
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	4.1	4.1	6.8	4.1	4.8
27	Manufacture of basic metals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.2	2.6
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	5.3	5.3	8.9	5.3	6.2
29	Manufacture of machinery	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	3.9	3.9	6.5	3.9	4.5
30	Manufacture of computing machinery	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	3.5	3.5	5.8	3.5	4.0
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	4.7	4.7	7.8	4.7	5.5
32	Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.2	3.2	5.3	3.2	3.7
33	Manufacture of precision instruments	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.2	3.2	5.4	3.2	3.8
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.5	4.5	7.6	4.5	5.3
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.8
36	Manufacture of furniture	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	4.9	4.9	8.1	4.9	5.7

Bulgaria 2002 tariffs, unweighted average		EAA	FTA		FTA	FTA	CEFTA		CEFTA
ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits	**MFN**	**EU**	**AL**	**B&H**	**HR**	**MK**	**RO**	**S&M**	**SI**
01 Agriculture and hunting	12.9	6.0	9.1	12.9	4.8	12.9	4.4	12.9	4.5
02 Forestry	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
05 Fishing	9.1	9.1	6.4	9.1	0.3	9.1	0.1	9.1	0.1
10 Mining of coal	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
12 Mining of uranium ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Mining of metal ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Other mining and quarrying	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	22.2	18.0	15.5	22.2	10.9	22.1	10.7	22.2	10.7
16 Manufacture of tobacco products	31.7	31.7	22.2	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7
17 Manufacture of textiles	14.7	0.0	10.3	14.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0
18 Manufacture of wearing apparel	21.8	0.0	15.2	21.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0
19 Manufacture of leather products and footwear	12.7	0.0	8.9	12.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0
20 Manufacture of wood products	10.4	0.0	7.2	10.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0
21 Manufacture of paper products	8.0	0.0	5.6	8.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
22 Publishing and printing	5.5	0.0	3.8	5.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
23 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	7.8	0.0	5.4	7.8	1.9	1.7	0.0	7.8	0.0
24 Manufacture of chemicals	6.8	0.0	4.8	6.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	6.8	0.0
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	10.8	0.0	7.6	10.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	10.6	0.0	7.4	10.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0
27 Manufacture of basic metals	4.8	0.0	3.4	4.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.8	0.0
28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	10.1	0.0	7.1	10.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0
29 Manufacture of machinery	6.4	0.0	4.5	6.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	6.4	0.0
30 Manufacture of computing machinery	2.5	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery	8.4	0.0	5.9	8.4	3.0	0.1	0.0	8.4	0.0
32 Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	4.2	0.0	3.0	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
33 Manufacture of precision instruments	5.1	0.0	3.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles	7.3	0.0	5.1	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	3.6	0.0	2.5	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
36 Manufacture of furniture	8.2	0.0	5.8	8.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0

Croatia 2003 tariffs+ad valorem special duties, unweighted av.		SAA	FTA	FTA	FTA	FTA	FTA		FTA
ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits	MFN	EU	AL	B&H	BG	MK	RO	S&M	SI
01 Agriculture and hunting	9.0	6.1	8.6	0.0	3.9	0.5	8.7	9.0	4.4
02 Forestry	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0
05 Fishing	7.0	1.0	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.5	7.0	0.5
10 Mining of coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 Mining of uranium ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Mining of metal ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Other mining and quarrying	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	15.6	11.0	14.9	0.0	8.8	1.4	15.2	15.6	8.3
16 Manufacture of tobacco products	25.9	15.4	25.9	0.0	25.9	1.8	25.9	25.9	25.9
17 Manufacture of textiles	7.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
18 Manufacture of wearing apparel	13.8	2.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.8	0.0
19 Manufacture of leather products and footwear	7.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
20 Manufacture of wood products	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
21 Manufacture of paper products	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
22 Publishing and printing	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
23 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	4.8	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
24 Manufacture of chemicals	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	6.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0
27 Manufacture of basic metals	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	6.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
29 Manufacture of machinery	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
30 Manufacture of computing machinery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery	5.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
32 Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
33 Manufacture of precision instruments	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0
36 Manufacture of furniture	5.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0

| **Macedonia 2002 tariffs, unweighted average** | | SAA | FTA | FTA | FTA | FTA | | FTA | FTA |
ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits	**MFN**	**EU**	**AL**	**B&H**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**S&M**	**SI**
01 Agriculture and hunting	17.3	14.9	9.2	0.0	17.1	16.9	17.3	0.2	17.1
02 Forestry	3.5	1.7	1.3	0.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	0.0	2.5
05 Fishing	13.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	13.2	0.0	12.5
10 Mining of coal	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
12 Mining of uranium ores	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
13 Mining of metal ores	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
14 Other mining and quarrying	9.1	3.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	21.5	18.5	11.3	0.0	21.4	18.7	21.5	3.3	21.4
16 Manufacture of tobacco products	52.5	52.5	46.3	0.0	52.5	10.0	52.5	52.5	52.5
17 Manufacture of textiles	15.5	10.5	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0
18 Manufacture of wearing apparel	34.3	23.8	14.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	34.3	0.0	0.0
19 Manufacture of leather products and footwear	20.1	14.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0
20 Manufacture of wood products	11.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
21 Manufacture of paper products	11.1	7.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
22 Publishing and printing	14.8	7.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0
23 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	4.7	2.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.7	0.0	0.0
24 Manufacture of chemicals	5.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	14.3	9.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.1	0.0
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	16.8	10.5	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0
27 Manufacture of basic metals	6.1	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.1	1.0	0.0
28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	13.2	5.7	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0
29 Manufacture of machinery	8.1	3.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0
30 Manufacture of computing machinery	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery	13.1	6.3	3.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0
32 Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	6.9	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0
33 Manufacture of precision instruments	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles	10.7	5.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	10.7	0.0	0.0
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	7.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0
36 Manufacture of furniture	15.6	5.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0

Romania 2003 tariffs, unweighted average		EAA			CEFTA				CEFTA
ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits	MFN	EU	AL	B&H	BG	HR	MK	S&M	SI
01 Agriculture and hunting	14.1	6.5	14.1	14.1	4.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	4.7
02 Forestry	5.9	0.7	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0
05 Fishing	8.6	6.5	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0
10 Mining of coal	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	7.9	0.0	7.9	7.9	0.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.0
12 Mining of uranium ores	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
13 Mining of metal ores	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
14 Other mining and quarrying	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	35.6	24.1	35.6	35.6	22.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	21.7
16 Manufacture of tobacco products	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3
17 Manufacture of textiles	26.7	0.0	26.7	26.7	0.0	26.7	26.7	26.7	0.0
18 Manufacture of wearing apparel	26.0	0.0	26.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0
19 Manufacture of leather products and footwear	18.1	0.0	18.1	18.1	0.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	0.0
20 Manufacture of wood products	14.9	0.0	14.9	14.9	0.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	0.0
21 Manufacture of paper products	14.4	0.0	14.4	14.4	0.0	14.4	14.4	14.4	0.0
22 Publishing and printing	12.6	0.0	12.6	12.6	0.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	0.0
23 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
24 Manufacture of chemicals	13.5	0.0	13.5	13.5	0.0	13.5	13.5	13.5	0.0
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	19.2	0.0	19.2	19.2	0.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	0.0
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	10.3	0.0
27 Manufacture of basic metals	11.8	0.0	11.8	11.8	0.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	0.0
28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	15.8	0.0	15.8	15.8	0.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	0.0
29 Manufacture of machinery	12.1	0.0	12.1	12.1	0.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.0
30 Manufacture of computing machinery	5.1	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0
32 Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0
33 Manufacture of precision instruments	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	0.0
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles	23.0	0.0	23.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	0.0
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	20.1	0.0	20.1	20.1	0.0	20.1	20.1	20.1	0.0
36 Manufacture of furniture	17.4	0.0	17.4	17.4	0.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	0.0

Serbia & Montenegro 2002 tariffs, unweighted average

ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits

		MFN	EU	AL	FTA B&H	BG	HR	FTA MK	RO	SI
01	Agriculture and hunting	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.0
02	Forestry	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7
05	Fishing	10.5	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	10.5
10	Mining of coal	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7
12	Mining of uranium ores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
13	Mining of metal ores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
14	Other mining and quarrying	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	19.8	19.8	19.8	0.0	19.8	19.8	0.0	19.8	19.8
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	20.6	20.6	20.6	0.0	20.6	20.6	0.0	20.6	20.6
17	Manufacture of textiles	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	10.8	10.8	0.0	10.8	10.8
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel	25.8	25.8	25.8	0.0	25.8	25.8	0.0	25.8	25.8
19	Manufacture of leather products and footwear	22.6	22.6	22.6	0.0	22.6	22.6	0.0	22.6	22.6
20	Manufacture of wood products	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	7.3	7.3
21	Manufacture of paper products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3
22	Publishing and printing	10.2	10.2	10.2	0.0	10.2	10.2	0.0	10.2	10.2
23	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.7
24	Manufacture of chemicals	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
27	Manufacture of basic metals	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	10.8	10.8	0.0	10.8	10.8
29	Manufacture of machinery	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1
30	Manufacture of computing machinery	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0
32	Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	9.5	9.5
33	Manufacture of precision instruments	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	6.9	6.9
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7
36	Manufacture of furniture	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0

Slovenia 2002 tariffs+ad valorem special duties, unweighted av.			EAA		FTA	CEFTA	FTA	FTA	CEFTA	
ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2 digits		MFN	EU	AL	B&H	BG	HR	MK	RO	S&M
01	Agriculture and hunting	8.7	5.6	8.7	0.0	4.0	8.7	8.7	3.9	8.7
02	Forestry	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.7
05	Fishing	4.2	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	4.2
10	Mining of coal	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
12	Mining of uranium ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Mining of metal ores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Other mining and quarrying	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	17.4	15.0	17.4	0.0	9.3	17.3	17.4	9.3	17.5
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	17.1	17.1	17.1	0.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
17	Manufacture of textiles	10.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel	17.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
19	Manufacture of leather products and footwear	13.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5
20	Manufacture of wood products	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
21	Manufacture of paper products	9.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
22	Publishing and printing	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
23	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
24	Manufacture of chemicals	7.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	8.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
27	Manufacture of basic metals	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	10.8	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8
29	Manufacture of machinery	10.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
30	Manufacture of computing machinery	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery	11.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
32	Manufacture of radio, tv and communication equipment	6.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
33	Manufacture of precision instruments	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles	13.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	8.7	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
36	Manufacture of furniture	13.8	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8